

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM MADAGASCAR.

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During a period of some eighteen months, extending from July, 1894, to February, 1896, the Rev. James Wills formed a small collection of birds in Madagascar. He worked chiefly in Imerina, in the east central part of that island, most of the specimens coming from the various forests in the more or less immediate vicinity of that locality. These birds, numbering 110 and referable to 57 species, were eventually purchased by the United States National Museum. In the list which follows, the presence of the rare *Lophotibis cristata* and the little known *Ardeola xanthopoda* seems worthy of note. Pertinent remarks on the colors of the soft parts, which, whenever available, are added from the labels of the specimens, will be found between quotation marks

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

COLYMBUS PELZELNII (Hartlaub).

Podiceps pelzelni HARTLAUB, Faun. Madagasc., 1861, p. 83.

One adult, apparently in breeding plumage, from East Imerina, December, 1894.

The specimen collected by Dr. Abbott on the River Mangoro, Madagascar, and recorded by Dr. Richmond¹ as *Colymbus pelzelni*, proves to be not this species at all, but *Colymbus capensis* (Lichtenstein)

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

ACTITIS HYPOLEUCA (Linnæus).

Tringa hypoleucos LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., I, 1758, p. 149.

Actitis hypoleucos ILLIGER, Prodr., 1811, p. 262.

One apparently immature bird from East Imerina, taken in February, 1896.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 677.

Family RALLIDÆ.

GALLINULA CHLOROPUS PYRRHORRHOA (Newton).

Gallinula pyrrhorrhoa A. NEWTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861, p. 19.

Gallinula chloropus pyrrhorrhoa SIBREE, Ibis, 1892, p. 114.

One specimen, April, 1895, from "between the two forests," East Madagascar.

The ochraceous crissum seems to warrant at least the subspecific separation of the Madagascan form of *Gallinula chloropus*, although the occasional presence of this character in the typical bird indicates the inadvisability of according *pyrrhorrhoa* specific rank.

Family ANATIDÆ.

NETTION PUNCTATUM (Burchell).

Anas punctata BURCHELL, Travels S. Africa, I, 1822, p. 283 (note).

Nettion punctatum SALVADORI, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 1895, p. 265.

Two specimens, seemingly male and female, though unsexed. The supposed female is of generally duller plumage than the male; the spots on neck, throat, jugulum, breast, flanks, and sides are larger and less sharply defined; the sides, together with the upper and lower tail coverts, lack almost entirely the wavy cross lines; and the inner secondaries are only very slightly glossed with greenish.

SAROTHRURA INSULARIS (Sharpe).

Corethrura insularis SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 400.

Sarothrura insularis STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894, p. 148.

Two examples from East Imerina. One is apparently an immature male, differing from the adult of the same sex in the presence of much brownish olivaceous admixture on the posterior portion of the lower surface.

DRYOLIMNAS CUVIERI (Pucheran).

Rallus cuvieri PUCHERAN, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1845, p. 279.

Dryolimnas cuvieri SHARPE, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, II, January, 1893, p. xxviii.

One male, apparently adult, from the Mampidongy Forest, East Imerina, February, 1896. "Native name, Tsikia. Iris reddish brown."

Family IBIDIDÆ.

LOPHOTIBIS CRISTATA (Boddaert).

Tantalus cristatus BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., 1783, p. 51.

Lophotibis cristatus BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., II, 1855, p. 154.

Two examples from the East Imerina Forest. One of these is an immature bird, differing from the adult in rufous edgings to the wing-coverts, and in the paler color of all the chestnut areas. The following data refer to the adult: "Iris reddish; skin around eye bright red; beak greenish; feet dark red."

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

PLATALEA ALBA Scopoli.

Platalea alba SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., II, 1786, p. 92.

One adult from "between the two forests," East Madagascar.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

ARDETTA PODICEPS (Bonaparte).

Ardeola podiceps BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1855, p. 134.

Ardetta podiceps GURNEY, Ibis, 1863, p. 330.

One specimen from "between the two forests," East Madagascar, taken in September, 1895. It is apparently an immature male, for the lower parts are rufous, sparsely streaked with dark brown, the wings and scapulars much mixed with rufous and chestnut.

ARDEOLA XANTHOPODA (Hartlaub).

Ardea xanthopoda HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1860, p. 166 (from the Pelzeln manuscript).

One adult specimen in breeding plumage, from "between the two forests," East Madagascar, taken in September, 1894.

Whether or not the present individual is identical with that mentioned by Dr. Sharpe¹ as being different from *Ardeola idæ*, but probably the same as *Garzetta garzetta*, it is certainly not true *Ardeola idæ*, nor can it by any means be referred to *Garzetta garzetta*, but it agrees perfectly with Hartlaub's original description of *Ardea xanthopoda*.² It differs from *Ardeola idæ*, with which it has heretofore generally been confounded, chiefly in being almost pure white; from *Garzetta garzetta* it may be distinguished by the following characters, several of which, it will be noticed, may be regarded as generic: Bill shorter and proportionately stouter, the black tip sharply defined from the light base; whole foot very much shorter, and yellowish, not black; plumes of breast entirely decomposed, not lanceolate; head and hind neck strongly suffused with ochraceous, not pure white. It is therefore evident that Dr. Sharpe has insufficient grounds for synonymizing *Ardea xanthopoda* with *Garzetta garzetta*,³ Captain Shelley being consequently right in his opinion of its distinctness.⁴

A description of this specimen is as follows: Entirely pure white, the head and cervix washed with ochraceous, this deepest on the forehead, gradually disappearing posteriorly; two of the innermost secondaries dull brown, their broad shaft stripes pale yellowish; a few black streaks on the sides of the occiput; ornamental plumes of wholly decom-

¹ Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 1898, p. 207.

² Idem., p. 207.

³ Idem., p. 272.

⁴ List Birds Africa, I, 1896, p. 157.

posed feathers adorn the fore and hind neck and the back, most conspicuously developed on the last; feet in skin dull yellowish; bill at tip black, sharply and almost vertically defined from the brownish base of maxilla and the yellowish base of mandible.

Length of wing, 250 mm.; tail, 94 mm.; exposed culmen, 61 mm.; tarsus, 58 mm.; middle toe and claw, 59 mm.

BUTORIDES ATRICAPILLUS (Afzelius).

Ardea atricapilla AFZELIUS, Vet. Acad. Handl., XXV, 1804, p. 264.

Butorides atricapilla BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, 1855, p. 129.

One adult from "between the two forests," East Madagascar.

Family ANHINGIDÆ.

ANHINGA RUFÆ (Lacépède and Daudin).

Plotus rufus LACÉPÈDE and DAUDIN, in Buffon's Hist. Nat. Quadr., XIV, 1799, p. 319; Ois., XVII, p. 81.

One specimen, evidently an immature female, from "between the two forests," East Madagascar, taken in February, 1895. The under parts of this individual vary from deep ochraceous to dull dark brown, but are without black. The white band below the eye is wanting; the light areas on the secondary coverts are large and nearly white; the scapulars are but slightly developed.

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

MARGAROPERDIX MADAGARENSIS (Scopoli).

Tetrao madagarensis SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., Pt. 2, 1786, p. 93.

Margaroperdix madagascariensis HARTERT, Kat. Mus. Senckenb., 1891, p. 195.

One specimen from Imerina, July, 1894.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

TURTUR PICTURATUS (Temminck).

Columba picturata TEMMINCK, Fig. et Gallin., I, 1813, pp. 315, 480.

Turtur picturatus BLYTH, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. B., 1849, p. 236.

Three specimens from East Imerina. "Iris brown; beak red-brown; feet reddish." These individuals, as is frequently the case in this species, have the slate color of the rump more or less mixed with brown.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

FALCO ZONIVENTRIS (Peters).

Hypotriorchis zoniventris PETERS, Sitz. k. Pr. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1853, p. 7.

Falco zoniventris SCHLEGEL and POLLEN, Faun. Madagascar, Ois., 1868, p. 165.

One male, apparently adult, from the East Imerina Forest, March, 1895. By reason of heavy streaking the jugulum is almost uniform blackish. The specimen appears to have been in process of molt when taken, as among the fresh feathers there are remains of the old plumage.

FALCO MINOR Bonaparte.

Falco minor BONAPARTE, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1850, p. 484.

One specimen from the Ambohitrimo Forest, East Imerina, December, 1894. This bird is an immature female, with dark brown upper parts and streaked lower surface. The ground color of the hind neck is buffy ochraceous, not deep rufous, as given by Sharpe.¹

BUTEO BRACHYPTERUS Hartlaub.

Buteo brachypterus HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1860, p. 11 (from the Pelzeln manuscript).

One adult male taken from the East Imerina Forest, taken in October, 1895.

ACCIPITER MADAGASCARIENSIS Verreaux.

Accipiter madagascariensis J. VERREAUX, S. Afr. Quar. Journ., II, 1833, p. 80.

Two immature females from East Imerina, February, 1895.

ACCIPITER FRANCESII Smith.

Accipiter francesii SMITH, S. Afr. Quar. Journ., II, 1834, p. 280.

Five specimens, from the East Imerina and Ambohitrimo forests. All seem to be more or less immature, most of them with the bars on the middle tail-feathers not distinctly indicated. The different individuals vary somewhat in the width of the barring below.

CIRCUS MAILLARDI Verreaux.

Circus maillardi VERREAUX, in Maillard l'Île de la Réunion, II, 1863, p. 12.

One handsome adult male from the East Imerina Forest, taken in October, 1895.

POLYBOROIDES RADIATUS (Scopoli).

Vultur radiatus SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun., Insubr., II, 1786, p. 85.

Polyboroides radiatus GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 5.

One adult female from the Mampidongy Forest, East Imerina, February, 1896. "Iris dark brown, feet yellowish."

Family BUBONIDÆ.

PISORHINA MENADENSIS RUTILA (Pucheran).

Scops rutilus PUCHERAN, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1849, p. 29.

Three specimens. Two of these, respectively from the Ambohitrimo and Vorwate forests, East Imerina, are immature birds in the rufous phase, with the adult plumage not yet fully acquired, the old feathers still persisting on the nape. The remaining example is an adult in the brown phase, and is quite dark.

¹ Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., I, 1874, p. 383.

All the subspecies of *Pisorhina magica* should be ranked as forms of *Pisorhina menadensis*; for the original description of the latter¹ appeared several years in advance of the former.²

These various races are as follows:

Pisorhina menadensis menadensis (Quoy and Gaimard).

Pisorhina menadensis magica (Müller).

Pisorhina menadensis leucospila (Gray).

Pisorhina menadensis bouruensis (Sharpe).

Pisorhina menadensis morotensis (Sharpe).

Pisorhina menadensis siaoensis (Schlegel).

Pisorhina menadensis albiventris (Sharpe).

Pisorhina menadensis rutila (Pucheran).

Pisorhina menadensis brookii (Sharpe).

Pisorhina menadensis sulaensis (Hartert).

Family PSITTACIDÆ.

CORACOPSIS NIGRA (Linnæus).

Psittacus niger LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., I, 1758, p. 99.

Coracopsis nigra WAGLER, Mon. Psitt., 1832, p. 680.

A pair of adults from the forest of East Imerina. The female is similar to the male, but in size is rather less, and in color throughout not so deep.

Family CUCULIDÆ.

COUA REYNAUDII Pucheran.

Coua reynaudii PUCHERAN, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 51.

Three specimens from the forest of East Imerina. Two of these are immature birds, having the rufous of crown and forehead much obscured by dull olive, the greater and median wing-coverts tipped with chestnut, the lower surface much mixed with the same color. The adult is noticeably paler below than a specimen collected by Dr. Abbott 80 miles northwest of Mahanoro.

COUA CÆRULEA (Linnæus).

Cuculus caeruleus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 171.

Coua caerulea GRAY, in Griffith's An. Kingdom, VII, 1829, p. 458.

Three specimens from the forest of East Imerina. "The flesh round the eyes a most brilliant lightish blue." These individuals are somewhat paler, both above and below, than most of the others at present available, but this difference does not seem to be correlated with locality. Two of them, taken early in February, are in process of molt, this observable chiefly in the wings and tail.

¹Quoy and Gaimard, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, I, 1826-34, p. 170, pl. II, fig. 2.

²Müller, Verhandl. Natuurl. Gesch. Nederl., Zool., 1840-1844, p. 110.

CUCULUS POLIOCEPHALUS ROCHII (Hartlaub).

Cuculus rochii HARTLAUB, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 224.

Cuculus poliocephalus var. *rochii* MILNE-EDWARDS and GRANDIDIER, Hist. Madag., Ois., I, 1879, p. 176.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina. "Iris clear brown; eyelid yellow; feet yellow." One of these is a young bird, with brown and rufous barred upper surface; the other is an adult. Judging from the small series at hand, the Madagascar form of *Cuculus poliocephalus* differs from that of Central Asia in the conspicuously darker color of the upper parts, as well as in the somewhat narrower barring below, and forms apparently a well-marked geographical race, to which is applicable the name *rochii* Hartlaub, as above given.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

CAPRIMULGUS ENARRATUS Gray.

Caprimulgus enarratus GRAY, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, p. 428.

One adult female from the forest of East Imerina, February, 1896. "Eye yellowish brown." The tail-feathers are in process of molt.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

EURYSTOMUS GLAUCURUS (Müller).

Coracias glaucurus MÜLLER, Syst. Nat., Anhang., 1776, p. 86.

Eurystomus glaucurus GRAY, Hand-list Birds, I, 1869, p. 76.

Five specimens. One of the three adults is very deeply colored, particularly above; its throat and breast are brilliant violet instead of the usual rose purple. Of the two immature birds one is still greenish blue below; the other has much brownish and some purplish admixture. In these last the feathers of the upper surface have more or less dark brown centrally, imparting a mottled appearance that is absent in the adults.

ATELORNIS CROSSLEYI (Sharpe).

Atelornis crossleyi SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 74, pl. XIV.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina. "Iris light brown." The bird marked male has the crissum blue; the one sexed female has the same part bluish green.

ATELORNIS PITTOIDES (Lafresnaye).

Brachypteracias pittoides LAFRESNAYE, Mag. de Zool., 1834, pl. XXXII.

Atelornis pittoides PUCHERAN, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 200.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina. "Iris dark brown." One of these is an immature bird, differing from the adult in the particulars mentioned by Dr. Sharpe,¹ also in the conspicuous chestnut margins of the wing-coverts and the superior tail-coverts.

¹ Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XVII, 1892, p. 8.

BRACHYPTERACIAS LEPTOSOMUS (Lesson).

Colaris leptosomus LESSON, Illustr. Zool., 1832, pl. XX.

Brachypteracias leptosomus LAFRESNAYE, Mag. de Zool., 1834, Ois., pl. XXXI.

One specimen, from the forest of East Imerina, February, 1876. "Iris light yellow; feet grayish." This bird is immature, in which stage the colors of the head and lower surface are rather paler than in adults.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

CORYTHORNIS CRISTATUS (Linnæus).

Alcedo cristata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 178.

Corythornis cristata KAUP, Fam. Alced., 1848, p. 13.

Five specimens of this pretty little kingfisher are in the collection—all from Imerina. "Iris dark brown; feet coral red." There seems to be but little individual variation among the adults of this species.

Family PHILEPITTIDÆ.

PHILEPITTA CASTANEA (Müller).

Turdus castaneus MÜLLER, Syst. Nat., Anhang., 1776, p. 143.

Philepitta castanea GRAY, Hand-list Birds, I, 1869, p. 297.

Five immature specimens, from the forest of East Imerina. Two of these, taken in February, are molting into the black and yellow plumage of the adult. "Eye light brown."

Dr. Richmond is apparently quite right in his view¹ that the yellow tips to the black feathers are not an evidence of immaturity, but simply the usual accompaniment of the fresh molt, wearing off by abrasion until the bird assumes a jet black appearance.

The earliest name for the present species is *Turdus castaneus* Müller, which antedates *Turdus jala* Boddaert by five years; and there seems to be no reason why it should not be adopted, as has already been done by Dr. Richmond.²

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

MIRAFRA HOVA Hartlaub.

Mirafra hova HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1860, p. 106.

One specimen, from Imerina.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 688.

² Idem.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

MOTACILLA FLAVIVENTRIS Hartlaub.

Motacilla flaviventris HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1860, p. 94 (from Verreaux).

Two specimens in rather worn plumage.

The specific name *flaviventris* in this connection is commonly credited to Verreaux;¹ but the first description of the species seems to have been published by Hartlaub, who, therefore, rather than Verreaux, should, as above given, be cited as the proper authority.²

Family PYCNONOTIDÆ.

TYLAS EDUARDI Hartlaub.

Tylas eduardi HARTLAUB, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 152, pl. XVIII.

One specimen, from the forest of East Imerina. This is an immature bird, and differs from the adult in that the forehead and throat are much mixed with white, the greater and median coverts tipped with ochraceous. "Iris brown."

HYPSIPETES MADAGASCARIENSIS (Müller).

Turdus madagascariensis MÜLLER, Syst. Nat., Anhang, 1776, p. 139.

Hypsipetes madagascariensis SCHLEGEL, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 422.

Four specimens from East Imerina. "Iris brown; feet reddish yellow."

The only character adduced by Dr. Sharpe³ for the differentiation of *Ixocincla* from *Hypsipetes* is the tarsal scutellation, a distinction which examination of a series of perfect specimens does not sustain, in so far at least as is concerned comparison of the present species with *psaroides*, the type of *Hypsipetes*. Whatever may be the affinities of the other forms, with which we at present have nothing to do, *psaroides* and *madagascariensis* are strictly congeneric.

Family TIMELIIDÆ.

BERNIERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS (Gmelin).

Muscicapa madagascariensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, 1788, p. 940.

Bernieria madagascariensis HARTLAUB, Journ. für Orn., 1860, p. 90.

One specimen from the forest of East Imerina. This is a young bird in first plumage, and differs from the adult in the very dingy, less greenish color of the upper parts, particularly the back, and in the duller, more buffy color of the lower surface.

¹ Cat. Rivoli Coll., 1846, p. 9.

² See also Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 688.

³ Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VII, 1881, p. 45.

OXYLABES MADAGASCARIENSIS (Gmelin).

Motacilla madagascariensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, 1788, p. 952.

Oxylabes madagascariensis SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 386.

The single specimen referred to this species agrees in most respects with Dr. Sharpe's description of the very young bird,¹ except that the breast has no admixture of rufous feathers. The shade of the entire upper parts, including wings and tail, is a much less rufescent olive than in the adult. Judging from the texture of the plumage, however, this individual does not seem to be a very young bird.

CROSSLEYIA XANTHOPHRYS (Sharpe).

Oxylabes xanthophrys SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 76.

Crossleyia xanthophrys HARTLAUB, Vög. Madag., 1877, p. 168.

One adult specimen. The tail and upper tail-coverts lack the brown transverse markings; otherwise it seems to be typical. The structure of the nostrils and the much obliterated scutellation of the tarsus sufficiently distinguish *Crossleyia* from *Oxylabes*, with which it has been recently united by Captain Shelley.²

Family TURDIDÆ.

PSEUDOCOSSYPHUS SHARPEI (Gray).

Cossypha sharpei GRAY, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, p. 429.

Pseudocossyphus sharpii SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VII, 1883, p. 22.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina, taken in February, 1896. One of these is in the spotted first plumage; the other is just emerging from this condition, having still some buffy markings on wing-coverts, head, and neck.

Family SYLVIIDÆ.

NESILLAS TYPICA (Hartlaub).

Ellisia typica HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1860, p. 92.

Nesillas typica OBERHOLSER, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 211.

Four specimens from the forest of East Imerina. In the color of the upper parts there is considerable individual difference, some of which is undoubtedly due to wear. Immature birds are more rufescent above than adults.

DROMÆOCERCUS BRUNNEUS Sharpe.

Dromæocercus brunneus SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 23 pl. II, fig. 2.

One specimen from the forest of East Imerina.

¹ Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VII, 1883, p. 572.

² Birds of Africa, I, 1896, p. 65.

CISTICOLA CHERINA (Smith).

Drymoica cherina SMITH, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, 1843, pl. LXXVII, fig. 2.

Cisticola cherina SHARPE, Layard's Birds S. Afr., 1876, p. 278.

One example from Imerina. It is apparently an adult, and is in the phase having a uniform crown; the lower surface is almost without yellow tinge.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

TCHITREA MUTATA (Linnæus).

Muscicapa mutata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 325.

Tchitrea mutata GRAY, Genera Birds, I, 1846, p. 259.

Three specimens from East Imerina. One of these is a male just assuming the plumage of the adult, the tail being white and black, the lower parts mixed white and rufous. The two other individuals are young males, one in the rufous plumage of the female, the second in the dark, rich chestnut garb.

The generic name *Terpsiphone*, currently employed for the group of flycatchers to which the present species belongs, was originally proposed by Gloger¹ as a substitute for *Muscipeta* Cuvier,² because *Muscipeta* was considered "zu ähnlich und ganz gleich bedeutend mit *Muscicapa*;" and since the type of *Muscipeta* is the South American *Todus regius* Gmelin (= *Muscivora regia* auct.), it follows that the same species must be regarded as the type of *Terpsiphone*. This being the case, *Terpsiphone* can of course not be used to designate the Old World genus, for which the name *Tchitrea* Lesson³ then becomes available.

PRATINCOLA SIBILLA (Linnæus).

Motacilla sibilla LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 337.

Pratincola sybilla BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., I, 1850, p. 304.

Two specimens—an adult male, somewhat worn, and a young bird in the spotted plumage.

NEWTONIA AMPHICHRŌA Reichenow.

Newtonia amphichroa REICHENOW, Journ. f. Orn., 1891, p. 210.

Two examples of this rare species are in the collection. The points of difference from *Newtonia brunneicauda* given by Dr. Reichenow are fully sustained by the two adult specimens in the National Museum; and, in addition, *amphichroa* seems to have a somewhat larger bill.

One of the present examples is in first plumage, and may be described as follows: Crown, nape, and rump chestnut; back olive brown, tinged

¹ Froriep's Notizen, XVI, No. 18, March, 1827, p. 278.

² Règne Anim., I, 1817, p. 344.

³ Traité d'Orn., 1831, p. 386.

with reddish; tail and wings fuscous, margined exteriorly with olivaceous; wing-coverts olivaceous, broadly tipped with chestnut; entire lower surface dark fulvous, slightly paler on the posterior portion.

Family NEUTARINIIDÆ.

CINNYRIS SOVIMANGA (Gmelin).

Certhia sovimanga GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, 1788, p. 471.

Cinnyris soui-manga BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, p. 407.

Two individuals from the forest of East Imerina. One of these is an adult; the other a young male, which differs from the adult of the same sex in being nearly uniform grayish olive green above, with only a few scattered metallic feathers; sides of head and neck dull olive grayish, mixed with pale yellowish; throat dull black; crissum yellowish white; remainder of lower parts bright yellow, the sides washed with olive.

NEODREPANIS CORUSCANS Sharpe.

Neodrepanis coruscans SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 76.

A single adult male from East Imerina. The forehead is olive green without metallic luster, and the crown and cervix have many plain olive green feathers intermingled with the metallic ones.

Family MELIPHAGIDÆ.

ZOSTEROPS MADERASPATANA (Linnæus).

Motacilla maderaspatana LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 334.

Zosterops maderaspatana RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 693.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina are identical with those collected by Dr. Abbott. The earliest name for the present species, which is commonly known as *Zosterops madagascariensis*, seems to be *Motacilla maderaspatana* Linnæus, as already pointed out by Dr. Richmond.¹

Family PLOCEIDÆ.

NELICURVIUS NELICOURVI (Scopoli).

Parrus nelicourvi SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Fam. Insubr., 1786, p. 96.

Nelicourvus nelicourvi BARTLETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 771.

One specimen, from the forest of East Imerina. The loose texture of the plumage and the lack of yellow on the forehead indicate immaturity. "Iris brown; feet maroon."

FOUDIA MADAGASCARIENSIS (Linnæus).

Loxia madagascariensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 300.

Foudia madagascariensis BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, I, 1850, p. 445.

Four examples from Imerina. One of these is a young male in transition plumage, the back being olive green and black, the posterior lower parts dull olive grayish; but the head and throat are bright scarlet as in the adult. "Iris [of adult male] brown."

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 693.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDÆ.

GRAUCALUS CINEREUS (Müller).

Muscicapa cinerea MÜLLER, Syst. Nat., Anhang, 1776, p. 171.

Graucalus cinereus SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., IV, 1879, p. 28.

Two specimens from the forest of East Imerina. These appear to be immature birds just completing the plumage of the adult. The chin is strongly washed with brownish, the remaining lower parts slightly so; the innermost secondaries are conspicuously tipped with white; the primaries and secondaries are distally margined on exterior webs with buffy. One of these birds differs from the other in having an almost black nuchal collar, and, though in other respects resembling the female, is apparently a male. This individual has the greater wing-coverts tipped and exteriorly edged with buffy white. "Iris dark brown."

Family DICRURIDÆ.

EDOLIUS FORFICATUS (Linnæus).

Lanius forficatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 134.

Edolius forficatus CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 1817, p. 350.

One example, an adult male, from the forest of East Imerina. "Iris red."

Family LANIIDÆ.

CALICALICUS MADAGASCARIENSIS (Linnæus).

Lanius madagascariensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 137.

Calicalicus madagascariensis BONAPARTE, Compt. Rend., XXXVIII, 1854, p. 535.

One adult female from the forest of East Imerina.

VANGA CURVIROSTRIS (Gmelin).

Lanius curvirostris LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 135.

Vanga curvirostris CUVIER, Règne Anim., I, 1817, p. 339.

Three specimens, from the forest of East Imerina. They are apparently immature, having the forehead, nuchal collar, and lower surface pale gray instead of white. One of them has all the light portions of the plumage strongly tinged with brownish, evidently an adventitious stain. "Iris brown; beak black; feet pearly gray."

Family STURNIDÆ.

HARTLAUBIUS AURATUS (Müller).

Turdus auratus MÜLLER, Syst. Nat., Anhang, 1776, p. 140.

Hartlaubius auratus RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 1897, p. 693.

One individual, a female, from the forest of East Imerina, is appreciably smaller than males in the National Museum. "Iris dark brown."

In the female of this species the brilliant metallic blue of the exterior webs of the wing-quills is replaced on the primaries by green, on the secondaries by brown with a marginal and distal greenish gloss; and the white of the wing is very much reduced in extent.

The specific term *auratus* of Müller seems to be the earliest one for the species, having seven years priority over *madagascariensis* Boddaert¹; and, since it seems to be eligible, should be given the preference, as has already been done by Dr. Richmond in the article previously cited.

¹ Tabl. Pl. Enlum., 1783, p. 32